

The Oldest, Largest and Best
Advertising Medium in
Oneida County.

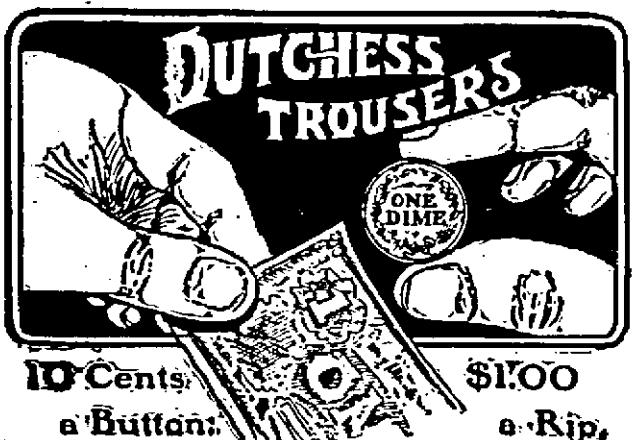
THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 23, NO. 7

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1904

The Most Widely Circulated
Paper Published in
Northern Wis.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE



If you try a pair you'll have the style, fit and durability of

THE BEST.

And you will get them at a price that is right.

P. F. SEIBEL.

THE HUB CLOTHING STORE, RHINELANDER, WIS.

IS PARTLY IN OPERATION

Big Plant of the Rhinelander Paper Company Is Now Grinding Pulp Wood.
Started Monday.

The long looked for time when the new mill west of the city would be in operation has about been reached. The big grinders of the pulp mill having been started the first of the week. Water was admitted to the canal last Thursday and ever since its entrance one or more of the turbine wheels in the pit have been turning out power.

Carload after carload of sulphur has been received for use in the pulp-making process and it is understood that the new apparatus is working very satisfactorily. Thousands of cords of wood are banked in the vicinity of the mill and the immense piles give evidence to the extent of the industry just begun here.

The canal constructed by the Hackworthy Co. was accepted by Manager Edmunds on behalf of the Paper Co. last week and shortly afterward the coffer dams, what held back the water from the head gates and tail race were blown out with dynamite. The retarding walls of the canal withstood the pressure exerted by the water from within in good shape, there being scarcely any seepage through the rock.

Those who desire to inspect the workings of the mill may do so after May 19, when permits for inspection will be issued at the office. Prior to that time no one will be admitted to the interior of the buildings, but for 50 days after the 19th, written permits necessary for admittance will be issued. After the expiration of the 50 days general permits will no longer be issued and under no circumstances will admission be granted after 6:30 p. m.

Arbor Day, Tomorrow.

Arbor day in Wisconsin will be Friday, May 6, according to the proclamation issued by Gov. LaFollette.

In every school interesting exercises for that day will be arranged. The programs will be in accordance with the proclamation of the governor, which is as follows:

"By authority of law, and in harmony with established custom, I, Robert M. LaFollette, governor of the state of Wisconsin, designate Friday, May 6, 1904, as Arbor day. To promote protection to trees and birds, and to awaken an interest in arboriculture, with a view not only to engender a healthy public spirit in regard to them, but to stimulate a hearty co-operation on the part of the citizens of the state, with the work undertaken by the state to preserve the remnants of our forests, it is recommended that this day be observed by all institutions of learning with the planting of trees, and such other suitable exercises as shall serve to emphasize the importance of the protection and extension of our forests as essential to the well being of future generations, and the preservation of our native birds as a wise act of humanity."

Arbor Day, Tomorrow.
Have you paid the tax on your dog? If not, you had better hurry before Dog-catcher Hull gets his eye on the cur. Mr. Hull entered upon his duties early Monday morning and before the setting of the sun that day, had rounded up a large number of the four footed public nuisances.

He makes a good man for the office in the fact that he shows a dog no mercy whatever. It little matters who owns the dog or of what breed the animal is. If without a tag Hull nags him. Within a few days there will be a thinning out in the ranks of canine society in Rhinelander and every citizen will be duly thankful. It is immaterial to Dog-catcher Hull whether the owner of the dog without a tag is in the neighborhood or not and it will bebother the owners of pets to chain them up if they want to keep them near.

New Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the Choral Union held on Tuesday evening, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

Pres.—T. L. LaDoux.

Vice Pres.—Helen Alban.

Sec.—Harry Beers.

Treas.—F. H. Prosser.

The society now has a membership of about 50 and closes its first year with many encouraging features. There is a manifest degree of interest aroused among the members, which will greatly augment the efforts of the officers in making this year greatly successful. The public has given us great encouragement by its generous comment on our production of "Flame." We have met all our financial obligations without taxing our membership beyond the membership fee of one dollar.

The distinct purpose of the society to revive and maintain a deeper interest in music, to further our development therein and to promote a good fellowship among our members, has in a measure been attained. While this is not a school for instruction in music, the aim of the society is to benefit its members in its cultivation.

Arrangements are under way for a Scottish Song Concert for our next production.

A. MUNSON.

Post House Innate Dies.

Henry Ernest, an inmate of the county poor farm, died last Thursday evening at St. Mary's hospital, where he had been confined since the previous Saturday. He was suffering from a complication of diseases. The funeral was held from Hildebrand's undertaking rooms Friday afternoon. We understand that the dead man left a small amount of insurance, sufficient to give him decent burial and a lot in Forest Home cemetery.

Indictment for Manslaughter.

James Thorpe, son of Robert Thorpe, a former Rhinelander man, was recently found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, at Milwaukee. Young Thorpe assaulted one Robert Horpe in Robert Thorpe's saloon in Milwaukee last November, inflicting wounds which resulted in the man's death. The punishment for Thorpe's crime is from one to two years in State's Prison or confinement for one year in the county jail, a fine of \$100, or both fine and imprisonment.

Indictment for Cement Walks.

Bids for the construction of cement sidewalks, etc., for the Public Library will be received by our Library Board Tuesday, May 10, 1904.

Mary Howe Shultz, Sec.

Wm. Hardell left last night for a few days' visit in Iowa.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Recorded With the Register of Deeds for
Week Ending Tuesday, April 27.

Following are the real estate transfers in Oneida County for the week ending Tuesday, May 3, as recorded

in the register of deeds' office:

Fred Sargent to John Nodlin, lands

in Sec. 3, Tp. 26, N. R. 9,

Emma Fredrikson to Gust Swan,

Lot 3 of Dist. 4 in S. H. At-

lans' Add. to city.

Anton Ekblaw to George Brunka,

Lands in Sec. 17, Tp. 26, N. R. 9,

Edward Stepp to C. Lynch, Lot 9 in

Sec. 5, of S. H. Ulvaa's Add. to

city.

Daniel Gault to Robert Mitchell,

lands in Sec. 1, Tp. 28, N. R. 10,

Henry Miller to A. G. Margraf and

E. A. Gekkenas, lands in Oneida

county.

Anna L. Cook to Elmer Johnson,

lot 12, R. 7, of John Lang &

Skinner's Est. 111, to city.

Mrs. Etta H. Anderson and H. C.

Reed to Benjamin Spudmore, Jr.,

lands in Oneida county.

George J. Janzen to A. G. Haesel-

quist, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12,

13 and 14 in Dist. 12 of townsite

of Pelican.

Chokers Allegro Native in the Tolls.

Many of our readers will remember

the appearance in this city several years ago of a Hindoo Juggler, Nathoo, who gave several entertainments of more than ordinary mystifying character. He was accompanied by a tall Indian woman he introduced as his wife and who apparently financed the tour of the dark little man from India. For the past month Nathoo has been doing a fortune telling business at Madison and Tuesday morning the police of that city got after him.

During this time he has been looking up wealthy young women who either had money in their own right or could raise it from wealthy relatives, interesting them in a theatrical prospect.

Occupying Nathoo's apartments with him when he was arrested, was the daughter of respectable parents who had settled up with her guardian for a small legacy left her and received his check for \$500.

This check, according to the girl's story, was to have been cashed and the money turned over to Nathoo's theatrical fund. The suspicions of the guardian of the girl were aroused by her presumptuous demands for the money. He communicated the matter to the police, and the arrest of Nathoo has brought to light the facts.

Other young women had promised money for the venture and one girl, it is said, was preparing to raise \$2,000 for the theatrical proposition.

The young woman found with Nathoo when he was arrested says she is glad her eyes have been opened and has told all she knows about the Hindoo. Her stories allege that some shocking orgies have taken place in his apartments, and the names of several Madison girls are involved in the scandal. In the municipal court the Hindoo was placed under \$500 bonds in default of which he was remanded to jail.

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SPOONER FOUND GUILTY

Of Assault With Intent to Kill.—Will Receive Sentence Later.—Walper and Deering Get One Year Each.

The May term of circuit court for

Oneida county opened this week with

a somewhat lengthy criminal calendar.

The first case of importance

was that of H. R. Spooner charged

with assault with intent to kill

Frank McBurney. The crime was

committed in August last when the

two men met in an altercation over

family matters and Spooner shot

McBurney through the stomach, pro-

ducing a wound that was at first

considered fatal but from which Mc-

Burney partially, at least, recovered

after a number of weeks' confinement

in the hospital. The defense did not

succeed in setting up a strong defense

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Summary of Daily Proceedings in the Senate and House.

The United States senate on the 26th passed the military academy appropriation bill, the last of the supply measures. In the house Mr. Dallal received his charge that Bourke Cockran accepted money for making republican speeches in the campaign of 1896. Mr. Cockran indignantly denied the accusation, and presented a resolution to create a committee to investigate the charges. No action was taken on the resolution, a point of order being raised against it, and Speaker Cannon asked for time to consider the point.

Final conference reports on the sundry civil, general deficiency, post office and the military academy appropriation bills were agreed to in the senate on the 26th, practically without opposition. In the house Messrs. Littlefield (Me.) and Williams (Miss.) made speeches of a political nature intended for the coming presidential campaign. Speaker Cannon ruled that the Cockran resolution for an investigation of the Dallal charges that Cockran had campaigned for McKinley for "hire" in 1896, was not a privileged matter.

The Fifty-eighth congress was declared adjourned by President Pro Tem. Frye in the senate and by Speaker Cannon in the house. The president went to the capitol and signed many bills. The closing session of the house was made notable by the demonstration which was evoked by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Williams, the minority leader, testifying to the courtesy and impartial manner in which Speaker Cannon had presided over the house.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The senate considered the nomination of William D. Crum to be collector of the port of Charleston, S. C. A failure to confirm the appointment resulted.

The house is informed by Attorney General Knox that the anthracite coal trust hearing will be resumed as a result of the supreme court's decision that the production of books can be compelled.

Appropriations made by congress aggregate \$151,574,629. However, the total appropriations for expenses of government were \$108,252,782. The total estimated revenues for the year are \$704,472,600.

The president has directed the reappointment of W. D. Crum as collector of customs at Charleston, S. C. The president has received positive assurance that the senate will dispose, finally, of Crum's case immediately on reconvening next session.

THE EAST.

Harris E. Dexter, the 14-year-old Randolph boy who has been on trial in Dedham, Mass., on a charge of causing the death of his brother Parker, was found not guilty.

Property valued at \$200,000 was destroyed and three lives lost in a fire at the John Stanley soap works in New York.

The board of education of New York city rescinded its order forbidding the marriage of women teachers, and dropped its opposition to the reinstatement of teachers removed for violating the rule.

It having been demonstrated by scientific investigation and practical experience that "consumption," the most prevalent and fatal of all diseases, is communicable, preventable, and in its early stages curable, no more important or necessary work can be taken up by those anxious to do something for the good of others than the organized efforts now making in various parts of the country to fight the great white plague.

States and municipalities are taking up the duty by providing institutions for the special treatment of the affected.

What relief of murderous barbarism is war! Were a single individual, having a difference with another, to go out and kill him, the player would but face the gallows. We demand that because we claim to be civilized, Civilized! The world is not yet half way on the path of civilization! Slaughter by thousands is only a rasher murder than the slaying of one. The nation is as responsible as the individual, yet the nation hotly perpetrates the more enormous crime and the dead is palliated and condoned by a world not yet capable of realizing what it does.

Under the change in the constitution of Mexico which has just been adopted lengthening out the presidential term to six years, Gen. Diaz will be entitled to serve till 1910. Gen. Diaz has been at the head of the republic ever since 1876 except for a single four years, in the early part of the period, when the constitution forbade any president to immediately succeed himself. This was changed in Diaz's interest, and also in the interest of his country, and that personage has been at the head of the government continuously ever since. After 1910 he will probably insist on retiring.

It is reported that the recent appalling disaster on the battleship Missouri will lead to the appointment by the authorities at Washington of a special board to examine improvements in the mechanism employed in practice with the heavy guns. American mechanical ingenuity, instructed now as to special danger points, should be equal to the work of devising improvements and appliances for lessening the risk of this class of mischance. Distracted men always exist where great qualities of powerful explosives are stored and handled, but there must be a minimum of risk.

A couple of Italians were electrocuted at the quarries of the Columbia (O.) Stone company, as the result of a telephone wire falling across a highly charged feed wire.

The wife of former Gov. R. L. Taylor of Tennessee was granted a divorce. Unpleasantness due to the fact that both had children by former marriages is said to have been the cause.

TWIN CITY MARKETS.

Minneapolis, April 30.

Wheat—No 1 northern, 95¢; No 2 northern, 92¢; No 3, 95¢; Oats—No 1 white, 40¢; Corn—No 1, 48¢; Eye—No 2, 66¢; Barley—No 2, 44¢; Flax—\$1.15. Butter-Creamery, extra, 23¢; creamery, first, 21¢; second, 19¢; fancy, 18¢; Poultry—Turkeys, 9@10¢; chickens, 7@3¢; Hay-Uplands, fancy, \$1.51.

St. Paul, April 31.

Cattle—Steers, \$1.40@1.75; cows, \$1.75@2.00; Hogs—\$1.80@2.15; Sheep—\$1.00; Lambs, \$1.00.

At Grafton, W. Va., a monument was unveiled in the National cemetery to the memory of Bailey Brown, the first soldier killed in the civil war.

A new warship, the armored cruiser California, was launched at the ship yards of the Union Iron Works in San Francisco.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Payment of \$10,000,000 was made to the Panama Canal company in Paris, and the title to all the company's property now is held by the United States government.

It is reported that a Russian submarine boat sank a Japanese transport with a loss of 600.

The force of Japanese which crossed the Yalu river, north of Tientsin, charged a Russian position near Liao-nan in the night and was repulsed with considerable loss. Two gunboats, which ascended the river to protect the crossing, were driven back by the fire from a Russian field battery.

Through the ravine in a coal mine at Tocina, Seville, many miners were buried. Fifty bodies have been recovered.

A force of Russians is reported to have met a serious defeat after a two days' battle along the Yalu river.

A number of torpedo boats belonging to the Vladivostok squadron sunk the Japanese transport Kinshu-Maru during the night of April 26, and 260 soldiers, who refused to surrender, were drowned. Prisoners to the number of 150 were taken. The czars is reported to be indignant at the slaughter of the Japanese, and may order the commander of the squadron relieved and court-martialed.

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LATER NEWS.

Four lives were lost in the burning of the Bryan house at Lansing, Mich. Otto Paul is dying at Mentone, France, from heart disease.

Mistaking her for a burglar, Capers Folk shot and probably fatally wounded his mother at their home in Ironton, N. C.

In trying to stop a saloon fight at Pelican Lake, Wis., Bert Stevens was shot and killed.

Charles Rocker, convicted of the murder of August Schroeder at Ironton, Ia., is sentenced to death.

Sister Alma, who was assaulted by three burly negroes at Wheeling, W. Va., last September, received the contents of a large bottle of carbolic acid, thrown by a tramp, and is in a serious condition at St. Joseph's convent.

Seventy-five Japanese were killed or drowned as a result of the sinking of the Japanese transport Kinshu-Maru, which was torpedoed by the Russian armored cruiser Bossa.

Robbers blew open the safes of the Norcross and Manhausen Lumber Company and Millers Cereal mills, wrecking the latter building at Glencoe, a suburb of Omaha. They secured several hundred dollars and escaped.

Reports are in circulation of a severe defeat by the Russians when a section of the Japanese army crossed the Yalu, but the czarist army refuses to permit any details to be sent out.

Board of Inquiry reports that accident on the battleship Iowa was due to use of smokeless powder in gun.

Dr. W. H. Woodard, the New York broker, fails, and he evades the serving of a warrant charging grand larceny.

During the last session of congress not a bill passed was vetoed by the president.

Nine-tenths of Ferrie, N. C., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000. There were no casualties.

The republic of Panama is preparing to adopt the gold standard.

In a card game at Grand Rapids, Mich., K. H. Fitzgerald and Walter Shuck shot and wounded a man named Foster.

China is raising an army of 200,000 to preserve neutrality.

One hundred and thirty Mormon converts at Boston on the steamer Celtic.

A train in England carrying the American mail covers 247 miles in 27 minutes.

An effort is being made to bring Taras's harp to the world's fair.

The long-expected battle on the Yalu river resulted in a complete victory for the Japanese.

The Standard Oil company has made a cent of 3 cents on all grades of crude oil except Ragland.

Norway and Sweden have both declared neutrality in the Japanese-Russian war.

Mrs. Annette L. Place, aged 72 years, proposes to walk from New York to San Francisco.

The transport Thomas sailed from San Francisco for Manila, carrying recruits and \$17,000,000 in silver coin.

A misunderstanding of orders by the engineer of a train on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railroad resulted in a serious wreck at Wickes Siding, Mo. Five trainmen were killed and a score of persons injured.

Samuel Parks, the former walking delegate to the structural iron workers in New York, is dying in the hospital at Sing Sing prison.

By the explosion of the boiler in a coffee urn at the Inside Inn, at the world's fair, three persons were burned by scalding coffee, including E. M. Statler, manager of the inn.

Representing a larger expenditure than any similar enterprise heretofore attempted, on this continent, greater in its ambition and wider in its scope than any previous effort of its kind, the Louisiana Purchase exposition was formally opened the 10th.

The house committee on naval affairs authorized a favorable report of the Meyer bill to establish a national militia all the privileges of the regular militia under the Dick law.

All Arranged.

"No, Adele, you cannot have to-night off. Miss Gentle will arrive some time to-day, and will want you to arrange her hair for the reception this evening."

"O, I have arranged it, madam, and it's up in her room awaiting her."—Tilt-Bits.

Comfort.

Judge—What! Would you take my daughter from me? Why, she is all I have to comfort me in my old age!

Prisoner—I aren't a deserter, Judge.

I'm a refugee. Look at these wells on my head and this black eye.—Chicago Tribune.

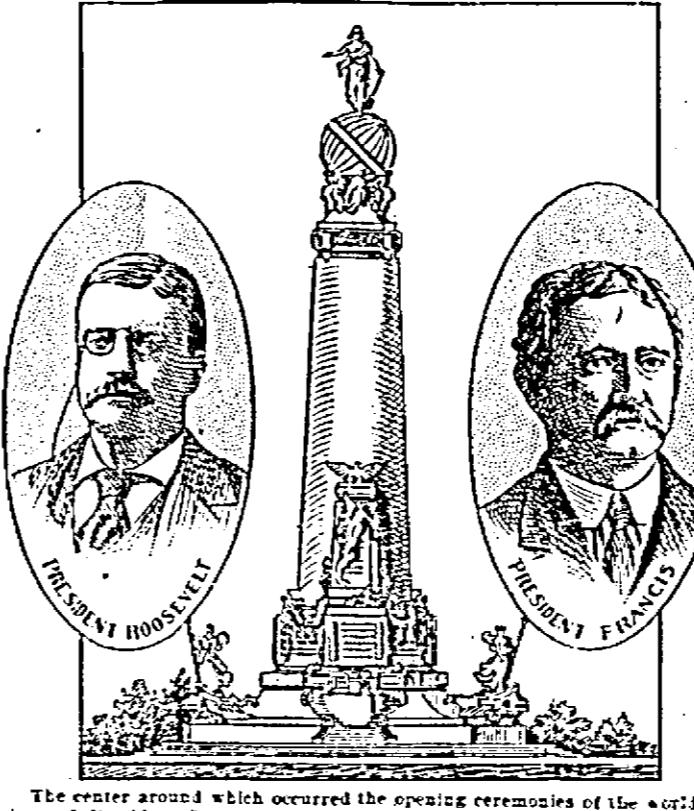
His Demurrr.

Judge—The complaint against you is that you deserted your wife.

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LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT.



The center around which occurred the opening ceremonies of the world's fair, and President Roosevelt and President Francis, who participated prominently in the ceremonies.

ENGINEER MAKES FATAL BLUNDER

MISUNDERSTANDS ORDERS AND CAUSES AWFUL WRECK.

EIGHT PERSONS ARE KILLED

Sixteen Others Injured—Wrecked Train Was a World's Fair Special on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Road.

Kimmswick, Mo., May 2.—Eight persons were killed or drowned as a result of the sinking of the world's fair special on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad at Wickes Siding, about one and a half miles north of here, Saturday morning. The cause of the wreck was the misunderstanding of orders by the engineer of No. 18, the train which was wrecked. The engineer was killed instantly and the fireman later died of his injuries. The dead are: James Bailey, engineer; Edward Bishard, Desoto, Mo.; B. C. DeGroat, express messenger; J. N. Ely, Al. Gunsmith; A. E. Taber, master mechanic, Desoto, Mo.; two passengers, unidentified.

The wreck occurred while the train was going at an excessive rate of speed. Friday night there was trouble with a freight car on one of the fast trains, and it was necessary to abandon it on the main line. Five trains passed the siding during the interval between the breakdown of the freight car and the arrival of No. 18.

It is stated by Conductor Austin that he read the order to the engineer and handed a copy to him. The officials of the road cannot account for the fact that the train approached the siding at the high rate of speed it must have done to cause the damage it did.

ADDS SUICIDE TO CRIME.

Man Kills Family of Four Persons in Indian Territory, and Then Takes Poison.

Paris, Tex., May 2.—William Sheppard, his wife and two daughters were murdered near Valiant, I. T., by John Waltenburg, a young farmer, who, it is reported, afterward committed suicide. Upon reaching the flooded Red river, with a posse in close pursuit, and finding that he could not cross the stream, Waltenburg swallowed poison. He was a son-in-law of Sheppard. His wife had deserted him and returned to her father's house. This, it is thought, led to the tragedy. Waltenburg first shot his wife and then killed the other members of the family, one of the victims being a girl about three years old.

Aged Chicagoan Dead.

Chicago, May 2.—Thomas Brennan, for 26 years a member of the board of education and one of Chicago's most respected citizens, died Saturday night of pneumonia at the home of the Misses McDonnell, 1627 Thirtieth street. Mr. Brennan had lived at the residence of the Misses McDonnell for more than 49 years. He came to Chicago in 1849 from Boston. His family had come here a year before, when his father opened a small grocery store on the spot where the Trade building now stands. Mr. Brennan was appointed a member of the board of education in 1873 by Mayor Monroe Heath and served continuously until the time of his death.

Negro Lynched.

Prairieville, Ala., May 2.—News reached this city Sunday that Caines Hall, the negro who assaulted Mrs. Josie Owens, was caught at Kingston Saturday afternoon by a posse, who took him to the scene of the crime and hanged him to a tree. The body was then riddled with bullets.

The Supreme Test.

"I often wonder just what she thinks of me," said the young married man.

"It is easy to find out," said the elderly married man. "Just sit down on her hat, and she will tell you what she thinks of you in less than a minute."

Tilt-Bits.

Ball Player Killed.

Baltimore, May 2.—Frank J. Dunigan, 20 years old, was hit by a batted ball in an amateur ball game Sunday and died in a hospital.

Surgeon Postponed.

San Francisco, May 2.—The court on Saturday postponed the sentence of Mrs. Cordelia Bothkin for the murder of Mrs. J. P. Dusong until May 9. W. A. Bothkin, her divorced husband, died suddenly Friday night.

Iowa Travelers Meet.

Burlington, Ia., May 2.—The state convention of the Iowa division of the Travelers' Protective association met here Saturday. The convention largely attended.

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Russia's Main Artery in Manchuria

The Manchurian Railway Is a Weak but Necessary Link in the Campaign of the Czar's Forces.

THE Manchurian railway naturally plays a great part in the transportation of the troops and supplies to Manchuria. The exact distance from Port Arthur to Moscow is 5,500 miles; from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg is 5,500 miles; from Vladivostok to the western frontier of Manchuria at Kaidalovo is 1,150 miles; from Dalny to Harbin, where there is the junction for Vladivostok, 550 miles; from Harbin to the western frontier of Manchuria again is 716 miles, the distance from Kaidalovo to Port Arthur being 1,200 miles. There are stations every 25 miles apart, and the working capacity of the line at the present moment is estimated at four troop trains every 24 hours. A troop train with supplies complete, including the various impediments of the troops, will not hold more than 100 men. If anything, this estimate is a little excessive. From Moscow the dispatch of trains as far as Irkutsk, perhaps, may be as many as 12 to 15 trains in the day; but beyond Irkutsk the difficulty of crossing Lake Baikal reduces this to three or four at an outside figure every 24 hours. The rate of progress of one train on the average of the entire line is less than 200 miles a day. It is, however, doubt-

that there are villages innumerable on either side of the line; but since the Boxer disturbances a clean sweep has been made for some 200 yards east and west of the permanent way. Within this area no settlement is allowed, and just as British blockhouses in South Africa were built right alongside the permanent way, so within this little reservation there are to be found only quarters of the railway forces detailed to guard the line. There are innumerable bridges and culverts, the security of which has been entrusted to specially selected men. The strength of these pickets varies between five and 25 men, although, of course, at the

A Break in the Plan.
President Roosevelt touched the button, releasing the machinery, the flags and the water in the cascades at the exposition just one hour before the time when the world's fair was really opened. Technically, the president opened the exposition with the magic key in the white house. In reality he had nothing to do with it. When the president, instead of waiting for the ceremonies at the exposition to conclude and eager to get away to fill other important engagements, flashed over the wires the signal that was to start the machinery and set in motion the beautiful cascades, Secretary Taft had not yet been introduced to the assembled multitudes. The president, therefore, had not yet been represented in the opening ceremonies. President Francis, therefore, ignored President Roosevelt's signal till Secretary Taft had concluded his address. Then the real signal was given, and the flags broke out, the water began to leap down the cascades, and the first turn of the machinery in the Palace of Machinery was heard.

KEYS TO THE FAIR ARE DELIVERED

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION IS OPENED.

IMMENSE CROWD ATTENDS

The Ceremonies, Which Were Impressive, Briefly Described—President Roosevelt Sends His Congratulations.

St. Louis, Mo., May 2.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition was opened on the world Saturday, and has been acclaimed by one great voice by 257,258 persons the greatest, the grandest and the most beautiful that the world has ever built.

The main picture of the exposition was complete to-day, and when the thousand and ten flags broke out on the exhibit places, the crystal waters gushed from the cascades and fountains, and the chimes in the Government building to the left of Art Hill announced to the multitude that their dream was accomplished, there was not in the great multitude a critical eye or tongue; only wonder, admiration and gratitude unbounded.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT." A congratulatory response was received from Mr. Francis.

Gates Closed on Sunday.

The first Sunday of the world's fair found the gates tightly closed to the hundreds of people who thronged Forest park. While work was generally suspended throughout the grounds, in the different exhibit buildings, individual exhibitors were busily employed making every effort to hasten the completion of exhibit effects.

Facts Concerning Fair.

Summary of the features at the fair: Area of site, 1,214 acres; area of exhibit places under roof, 123 acres; number of palaces, 9; extent of fence enclosing grounds, 6 miles; miles of asphalt pavement, 25; approximate total cost, \$30,000,000; total appropriation by the government, \$7,000,000; loan by government, \$1,000,000; contribution of St. Louis, \$10,000,000.

Foreign countries represented and cost of their buildings: Austria, \$36,000; Belgium, \$15,000; Brazil, \$12,000; Canada, \$10,000; Ceylon, \$25,000; China, \$30,000; Cuba, \$20,000; France, \$25,000; Germany, \$25,000; Great Britain, \$20,000; India, \$20,000; Italy, \$50,000; Japan, \$50,000; Mexico, \$25,000; Morocco, \$20,000; Netherlands, \$10,000.

CEREMONIES BEGIN.

Promptly at the hour set the officers and directors of the exposition, the members of the national commission and of the board of lady managers were gathered at the Administration buildings, where, as rapidly as possible, they were formed into a procession and marched to the plaza of St. Louis, in the center of the grounds, where the formal exercises of the opening were conducted.

As the column from the Administration building entered the plaza, a long line, formed of representatives of foreign governments, which had assembled in the Hall of Congresses, came pouring into the plaza from another avenue. A third column came shortly afterward, formed of representatives of the states and territorial governments in the nation.

The participants in the exercises quickly took their places at the base of the Louisiana monument, where a small stand had been erected for the speakers and seats provided for the listeners. The assembly was called to order without delay by President D. H. Francis, of the exposition, who requested the audience to rise while Rev. Frank M. Gausius, of Chicago, delivered the invocation.

Dr. Gausius concluded his eloquent invocation with the Lord's Prayer, in which the audience joined. President Francis, as the chief executive of the exposition, then delivered his address.

Keys Presented to Francis.

At the conclusion of his address President Francis recognized William H. Thompson, of the committee on grounds and buildings, who presented to President Francis Isaac S. Taylor, the director of the works. Mr. Taylor delivered to President Francis the keys of the exposition and presented diplomas of merit to the chiefs of his staff.

After the rendition of the march "Louisiana," by Sousa's band, President Francis transferred the exposition buildings to Frederick J. V. Skiff, the director of exhibits, the performance being emblematic of the facts that the buildings had been erected by the men in charge of that portion of the work and were now ready and waiting for the installation of the exhibits through Mr. Skiff's department. Mr. Skiff made a short address.

Sing "Hymn of the West."

The grand chorus, "Hymn of the West," was then sung by a choir led by Alfred Ernst. The music of the hymn was by John Knowles Paine, and its words were written by Edmund Clarence Stedman. The words of the hymn are as follows:

O, thou whose glorious orb on high Engirdeth Earth with splendor round, From out Thy hands the sun doth draw high The coruscant temples of the ground; Eternal light.

Fly with Thy might!

These come that in Thy purpose grew, And fit a nation's heart are!

Humble thou each pathway tree, To whom the marble gods entreat Since first thy people's chief and peer Looked up with that prophetic thought,

Hade Time a scroll;

The fairest scroll,

And empire unto Freedom gave From cloudland height to tropic wave.

Forced through the gateways of the North The mighty rivers join their hosts, And on the wings of morn sent forth Their voices in the far-off peaks divide.

For Thee, Earth, a scroll!

The mountain scroll,

Or that the wealth of Ophir share,

And giveth wrought seven-hued flame,

Lo, through what years it set, bathed

The greater and the lesser gram;

The ripening boll, the myriad sheaf!

Thy creatures graze,

And ploughed ways;

League after league across the land

The ceaseless herds obey Thy hand.

Thou, whose high archways shine, most clear,

The pleasant western plain,

The ancient hills from round the spheres

To breathe its quieting air calm,

And smiles the sun.

To see made one

Their brood throughout Earth's greenest space,

Land of the new and border race!

Other Speakers.

President Francis then introduced Major Rolla Wells, of St. Louis, who spoke briefly extending to the people

of the United States and to the residents of countries abroad a cordial welcome to the city of St. Louis when they should visit the exposition. Other speakers were: Hon. Thomas H. Carter, president of the national commission, on behalf of that body; Senator Burnham, for the senate; James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, for the national house of representatives; E. H. Harriman, for the domestic exhibitors, and Michel La Grate, of France, for the foreign exhibitors.

Request Refused.

The trustees of the Methodist society of the Methodist church have refused to accept the bequest of the late Willis W. Cooper, of Kenosha, under the terms of whose will the church would probably have received in the neighborhood of \$50,000. Leading Methodists scoff at the statement that the legacy was refused because Mr. Cooper lost his life in the Iroquois theater fire.

There was a provision in the will that they should make an allowance for the wife and daughter of Cooper, and it is thought that this is the reason for their declination. Lawrence university received a bequest similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal church. No ruling on the disposition of the \$50,000 has as yet been made, but it will probably be paid to the widow and daughter of Mr. Cooper.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS

Modes in Summer Millinery



DARIS—I have comforting news for those to whom "la toilette" is a sort of religion that the 1891 modes as regards hats are by no means so universally accepted as many people here would have us believe. The enormous Victorian hats, weighed down with lace draperies at the back, are worn in Paris chiefly by ladies to whom exaggerated advertisement is a necessary factor of existence, but are eschewed by women of fashion and social standing. Some of these hats have a circumference of 60 inches; a woman would need to be a daughter of Anak to carry such a headgear with anything like success. Good taste has reigned among us for so many years now, that it is a long time since we have been asked to accept such monstrous exaggerations as certain houses are trying to foist upon us at present. These immense circular hats, with their heavy lace draperies hanging half down the wearer's back, are too exaggerated and ugly in themselves to hold their ground for long.

Tale, for instance, a Watteau "beret" in the new "paille châtié" is cherry color. Each row of the satiny straw alternates with a row of quilled tufts of the same color, and at intervals are placed large "macarons" of coarse straw. Such a shape only needs being deftly bent to a becoming outline and caught up sharply at the back with a cluster of white cherry blossoms, with its exquisite little green leaves and shiny brown twigs, to be ready for wear and admiration.

The tricorn also holds its own for morning wear with tailor-made dresses, and nothing looks smarter than this pretty little hat on a well-dressed head; and the pointed toques, projecting in front and very much curved at the sides, with big bouquets over either ear, are so immensely becoming to every woman with an aquiline or long nose that they are more worn than ever. Sometimes the straw plaits are divided into what is known in Paris as a "ziz" in satin, a "slit" being the term for a ribbon very lightly gathered; and "ziz" are the rage in Paris.

If these Victorian monstrosities had any beauty in themselves, we could endure their examination better; as, for example, however exaggerated a hat may be in one of Reynolds' or Gainsborough's or Romney's portraits, we admire it, because it has beautiful lines and outline. The Victorian hat, however, has nothing of the kind; the big curtain at the back overbalances it, and hides all the beautiful lines of the neck and the carriage of the head and shoulders; and when the hat is further smothered by a loose floppy Victorian veil hanging straight from the brim of the monstrous hat like a fly-preserved round a luster, then the woman that disguised makes the judicious grieve and the unrighteous person of taste blasphe.

On the other hand, Parisians are turning their attention to a revival of the coquettish and dainty Watteau

ANNE—effects are still in demand, but they are shown in lighter weights.

Dots, stripes, basket weaves, wool figures of all kinds in silk mercerized material of madras weight are popular and, though not too warm for comfort, give good service. The ordinary madras is, as usual, well liked. There are innumerable linens—cotton, fine, rough and smooth—and certain rather heavy cottons of linen weave and much resembling linen, but most reasonable in price, are being exploited.

Linen etamine is perhaps the greatest success among the new shirt waist linens; and deservedly so, for it combines coolness, lightness of weight and a certain softness foreign to linen, with firmness and durability. Then, too, it does not shrink so astonishingly as most linens, and that is much in its favor.

The shirt waist, made of stonewash and severely tailored, stands rough wear better, resists the reckless assaults of the laundress, and is really an indispensable feature of the summer girl's wardrobe.

The shirt waist is of course smarter than the separate shirt waist, and there is a marked tendency this season to make up simple skirts to match shirt waists of all kinds.

The dead body of John Larson, a woodsman, was found a few miles from Duluth by a party of hunters. It is thought that the body had been lying there for a week.

THEODORE GOETTLIEB, who left Chicago seven years ago and has been mounted as dead for five years, returned a few days ago to his brother's home at Kenosha. He is a railroad man in South Africa.

MARY GALT, of Elkholt, has notified the police that he expects them to enforce the laws against gambling and to suppress the slot machines.

WILLIAM BURNS, a shell fisher living in a houseboat near Lynxville, has found a beautiful white pearl which weighs 62 grains. It sold for \$111.

The first consignment of 1,000 sheep has arrived at Rib Lake, Wis., from Montana for the Rib Lake Live Stock Association, which was incorporated last November.

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THEODORE WHACKLER was about to cut his wife's throat with a razor at the rescue of his mother and struck Whacker two blows on the head with an ax, seriously injuring him.

Robbers entered the bank at Iola, wrecking the vault, safe and building. They seized \$1,200, and overlooked \$6,000. Nitro-glycerin was used. The bandits escaped, frightened away by the explosion, and did not have time to search the vault thoroughly.

The boiler of Frank Hammes' sawmill at Portola exploded, killing William Squire and injuring three other men. The boiler house and part of the mill was wrecked.

MARY ARMSTRONG was fatally burned at her home near Darlington. She was burning rubbish in the doorway when the flames caught her dress. She ran to a field where there were some men, who put out the fire, but it was too late.

JENNY DAYTON, aged 22, employed by Jay Miller in the town of Pelican, slipped and fell across a saw which severed his right arm and cut his body nearly in two.

NOT THE SAME.—"I understand Follett is working." "Nah! he must have told you that." "No, some one else told me. Isn't it true?"

"Certainly not. He's merely got a job."—Philadelphia Ledger.

GUARDING A CULVERT ON THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

fall whether even this distance will be covered daily just now, and it is certain that night journeys will not be attempted.

For the custody of the line the Russian authorities have enrolled a special force of railway pioneers, numbering nearly 20,000 picked men. Of course now, in view of the war, these railway guards have been doubled, and probably an equal number will have been added to them again in order to ensure its protection. The attitude of the local population alongside the line is unlikely to cause very much difficulty. It is the wanton destruction by mounted brigands and the attacks which these bands may make upon any isolated post that will be the greatest source of trouble to the Russians.

The native population take kindly enough to the Russian occupation of Manchuria, and so long as they are not treated too brutally they will come forward readily with supplies, transport and animals. A Chinaman will do almost anything for money, and while the Russian authorities may not pay much for what they commandeer, if they pay at all the local people will assist willingly, or, at least, remain quiescent. The villagers are devoted to their fields, and it is incredible that they will desert their homesteads for any very long space. If the Russian authorities once show that they are anxious to appease native apprehensions, the settlers will remain, nothing causing them to retire, not even the occasional burning of a village. There will be a good many villages burnt in Manchuria, but as both sides may be said to understand the people in whose country they are operating, one can rest assured that, as far as possible, methods of barbarism will be omitted from the war.

The line threads the heart of an agricultural country, particularly in that part officially described as the Chinese Eastern railway. This is the section which unites Port Arthur with Harbin. The main line, a continuation of the grand trunk system of European Russia, and running from Moscow to Vladivostok, it right now.—Philadelphia Press.

ANGUS HAMILTON.

Exit.

"But," said the British nobleman, haughtily, "I am offering for your daughter and her patrician fortune a title which is among the proudest in Europe. Is that not enough?"

"No," replied Mr. Handerson; "I want something to boot, and I'm itching to do it right now!"—Philadelphia Press.

A Cold Snap.

"Winter is going to marry an heiress from Boston." "What a cold snap!"—Detroit Free Press.

Few of those who, at the laying of the corner stone of a new public building, place a coin in the cavity reserved for the purpose are acquainted with the origin of the custom. This harmless practice is the shadow of an older tragic custom. The money stands, theoretically, for the ransom of the human being who by ancient superstition should have been buried in its place. Otherwise, it was held, the building would not stand firm and endure.

There was a time when this particular kind of human sacrifice had a vogue ranking to most parts of the world. Even in England skeletons have been found imbedded in the bases of castle

walls and there is record of one German fortress at the building of which a child was bought from the mother with hard cash and walled in to the donjon tower—the unnatural mother, according to the story, looking on while Emperors of human beings are still used in some parts of Europe as harmless substitutes and in remoter and more ruthless places the old custom crops out from time to time in all its grim reality.</

Strawberries Every Day

We are receiving Strawberries every day except Monday. They are of Excellent quality and the prices reasonable.

HORN, THE GROCER, DEALER IN GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

Bits of Local Gossip

H. Lewis, the one-price clothier, leads them all.

J. J. Martin of Laona was in the city Monday.

H. H. Reid of Merrill was among the visitors in the city Monday.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Seibel is seriously ill.

P. Harrigan of Green Bay was in Rhinelander the first of the week.

Furnished rooms for rent. Inquire at 20 Clark St.

Miss Elizabeth Baker of Merrill is a guest at the E. S. Shepard residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are residing with Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bronson.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sawtell spent Tuesday morning between trains at Lake George.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. O'Connor returned Tuesday afternoon from a visit in Eagle River.

(For REXX—Furnished house. Inquire at this office.)

Al. Payment went up to Mercer yesterday afternoon to inspect some timber holdings.

Alfred Anderson of Clear Lake has taken a position as clerk in S. D. Nelson's grocery store.

Henry De LaFrance of Ashland was in the city the front part of the week greeting friends.

Attorney Max Sells, A. J. Hocking and J. J. Pontbriand of Florence were in the city Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Shepard and Miss Baker enjoyed Tuesday camping at North Pelican Lake.

Mrs. Geo. Dusel is confined at St. Mary's Hospital suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Dr. and Mrs. P. B. Stewart spent several days of the week at their former home in Lake Nebagomin.

Owen Ryan is located at Catawba, superintending summer logging operations for the Arpio Lumber Co.

Mr. Hayner, expert piano tuner and repairer from Chicago, will be in town on or about Tuesday, May 3. Please leave orders at Squires' Jewelry store.

Miss Charlotte Steffen, who is employed in an abstract office at Antigo, spent Sunday with her friends in this city.

Miss Edna Crego returned to her home in Merrill Monday morning after a visit here with her sister, Mrs. Harry Johnston.

Miss Hazel Carr has recovered from her illness with diphtheria and quarantine will be raised from the Carr home Saturday.

The Robbins Lumber Co. will deliver lumber, lath and shingles to any part of the city. Try their Diamond "A" shingles.

You can be served with ice cream by the dish, quart or gallon at Frenchie's Cafe. Received fresh daily. Supplied in any quantity on order.

County Clerk Carr says that he has written out seven marriage licenses since April 12th. Rhinelander girls must be taking advantage of leap year.

The pupils of Sheehan district, town of Pelican, gave a fruit shower at the school house Tuesday in honor of their teacher, Mrs. Abbie Donnelly.

It was impossible to secure connections with outside towns over the long distance phone Tuesday and Wednesday owing to the wires being down between this city and Merrill.

George J. Jamison of Chicago was in Rhinelander this week disposing of some of his property interests.

The gentleman was a frequent visitor to Rhinelander during the early days.

Otto Krantz opened his new Lake Julia resort to the public last Sunday. He occupies the building formerly used by P. Sheely and has fitted the place with new and modern fixtures throughout.

The Northwestern railway company contemplates making several extensive improvements at their Antigo division point this year. A large machine shop and a sixteen stall round house will be erected.

An Antigo gentleman, R. R. Briggs by name, has purchased the dry line of James Morgan and will conduct the business here during the summer. Mr. Briggs has a thorough understanding of the business, having followed the dry line work in his home city for many years.

J. P. Hausen, the leading clothier in Rhinelander.

Oscar Jenne was over from Woodboro this week.

A. M. Price of Tomahawk was in Rhinelander Friday.

Robert Young left for Duluth Thursday morning.

Madison Taggart was over from Tomahawk Monday.

H. T. Ames of Minocqua was in Rhinelander Monday.

Mrs. E. O. Brown was a visitor in Sheboygan last week.

The St. Louis Exposition opened to the public Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Brandon of Park Falls is visiting friends in the city.

Special police officer Lagrave, has been on duty during the week.

A new banking house is soon to commence business at Tomahawk.

Wm. Kolckrehm is in from his homestead near Matheron this week.

N. A. Cokman, the Eagle River attorney, was in the city during the week.

Wm. McEwen went to Wausau Tuesday to attend the funeral of a relative.

B. S. Miller returned to this city Monday after a visit with his son at Wausau.

Alex Gruebel left Monday morning for Elcho where he has accepted a position.

District Attorney J. Walsh, of Forest county was over from Crandon Sunday.

The democrats will hold their state convention in Milwaukee, Tuesday, May 17th.

Chas. Quirkley has accepted a position in the shipping department at the paper mill.

S. S. Miller was in Madison and Wausau last week returning home Monday morning.

Miss Core Ruggles has taken a position as hello girl at the Mutual Telephone exchange.

H. G. and J. H. Frank were down from State Line looking after business matters Monday.

Mrs. B. D. McMaster of Manitowoc, Mich., was in the city the latter part of the week.

Rev. and Mrs. L. M. Edmunds of Oconto Falls are in the city visiting their son, E. A. Edmunds.

Andrew Lind returned Saturday evening from a visit to his home in Spirit Falls, Price county.

Mrs. J. Hall and sister, Mrs. Walsh of Minocqua, were entertained by friends in this city Monday.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson, North Side residents Saturday morning.

Mrs. Kate Pier and Miss Harriet Pier of Milwaukee were in Rhinelander this week on land business.

The dog tax tag issued this year is in the shape of a heart and is made of brass. City Clerk Swilberg sells them.

M. Raymond of this city has taken the contract of peeling the bark from the pulp wood logs for the Rhinelander Paper Co.

Miss Maud Nixon returned Friday morning to her home in Escanaba, Mich., after an extended visit in this city with her brother, C. A. Nixon.

There will be a large attendance of Rhinelander young people at the Rhinelander-Antigo High school field meet at our sister city Saturday afternoon.

Burr Clark returned Saturday from a trip of six weeks' duration at points in the south of the state including Manitowoc, Sheboygan and Milwaukee.

A large number of Rhinelanderites are going to attend the dancing party at Antigo next Wednesday evening at the opening of that city's new Opera House.

The first Rhinelanderite to attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis is Dr. S. H. Stone, who departed Sunday night for that city. Dr. will be absent about ten days on his trip.

Do you need more blood, and more flesh, do you need more strength this spring? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will bring them all. If it fails your money back, 25 cents. Tea or tablet form.

J. J. Reardon.

For Sale—Bowling alley, complete with outfit, Koether & Hendrick's make, St. Paul. Had to take up in order to make room. Practically new and in first class condition. Will sell cheap. MATT. STAPLETON.

Dr. P. B. Stewart was at Crandon Friday.

Wm. Josart of Merrill was in the city Friday.

Henry Miner was up from Pelican Lake last Thursday and Friday.

Miss Maud Raymond has taken a position in "Frenchie's" Cafe.

Miss Elizabeth Pope returned from her visit to Weyauwega Thursday evening.

Trainmaster David Van Heeck of the Northwestern line was in the city Friday.

Agent R. F. Tompkins of the "Soo" line was in Minneapolis during the week.

The trailing arbutus, the most fragrant of spring wild flowers, has made its appearance. The flower is said to grow in profusion this year in this neighborhood.

Judge Silverthorne came up from Wausau Monday afternoon to conduct the spring term of circuit court, which convened that day. Court Reporter, Hart accompanied him.

A. E. Weesner and W. H. Ashton cast their flies in Prairie river Sunday. They report excellent luck and succeeded in bringing home two good baskets of the speckled beauties.

A spring tonic that cleans and purifies and absorbs all poison from the system. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well all summer. 35 cents. Tea or tablets.

J. J. Reardon.

Archbishop Messmer who has returned from Washington, announces that no change will be made in the organization of Roman Catholic church choirs for the present and that women will be retained.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Langdon of Brunswick, Ga., are expected to arrive in Rhinelander soon to visit with M. Langdon and family. Robert will spend the summer at St. Louis, Mo., while his wife will remain in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Johnston have moved from their farm back to their home in this city to again become permanent residents. Mr. and Mrs. C. Miller, who recently occupied the Johnston house, have moved to Appleton.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Slossen were at Wausau yesterday to attend the funeral of James McEwen whose death occurred Sunday evening. Decedent was seventy-one years of age and had made Wausau his home for fifty-three years.

Cark Krueger returned Monday from Milwaukee where he attended the convention of state photographers. While Carl did not enter in the prize contests, he had an exhibition of twelve photographs which were highly passed upon by those in attendance.

B. Clement, manager of the Woodmen Lumber Co.'s store at Three Lakes, and Miss Mamie Burns of Merrimac, were married at the latter place, last Wednesday. Mr. Clement is well known throughout the county and his friends extend congratulations.

Max Ostrowski writes from Mt. Clemens, Mich., that he is about to undergo an operation for ulcers of the stomach. His condition is regarded by his physicians to be very serious. Max's many friends in Rhinelander hope for the best however and look for his recovery.

During the dead hours of the night, last Monday, some unknown parties tore off boards from the pound enclosure and allowed several dogs, which Dog-eater Huff had captured that day, to escape. Such deeds as this, discourage Mr. Huff and if repeated he is likely to lose all interest in his work.

Pat Gleason's term as night police officer in the downtown districts expired Saturday at midnight. Martin Iversen, the new officer, assumed the duties Sunday. Mr. Gleason was not long out of a position as he immediately took up an offer made him by the Rhinelander Paper Co. as night watchman at the paper mill.

James Bent, the "Soo" line yardmaster, who injured his right hand severely, while in the discharge of his duties last week, is confined at St. Mary's hospital. The injured member is healing nicely and his physicians look for no bad results. It was at first thought that his hand would have to be amputated. Mr. Bent has been in the train service of the "Soo" road for some time and this was his first accident.

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THE STORY TELLER

GEO. W. BISHOP, Proprietor
C. F. BARNES, Editor and Manager

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE MONTH'S CONTRACT—For a contract of three months or less, twenty cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A SIX MONTHS' CONTRACT, fifteen cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A YEARLY CONTRACT, ten cents per column inch for each insertion.

In addition to the above all compensation to display ads in excess of three minutes each, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.

Extra-Norms will be charged at ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. All Norms will be charged at regular rates except notices of church services.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

Carl Donaldson was in Tomahawk Tuesday.

M. Lipski of Wausau was in the city yesterday.

Paul Browne was a business visitor in Oshkosh Monday.

Mrs. Kleckner of Wausau arrived here yesterday to visit J. J. Leonard.

Dr. A. D. Daniels returned from

The Way to Mamma's Heart

By BELLE MANIATES

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MAURICE CRAMER sat before the piano in his studio, his fingers wandering in harkorous random over the keys. Though passionately fond of music, the giving of lessons to tutored voices had come to be drudgery to him, save in one instance—to the pupil whose coming he now awaited. He heard her step in the corridor. Instantly he ceased playing and opened the door to admit Christine Vaughn—a girl as fair and fresh as a summer morning.

"Where is your music?" he asked after a moment's conversation.

"I haven't come to take a lesson," she replied, a shadow coming into her young eyes. "I have come to bid you a long farewell. Mamma and I leave for Paris to-night."

"To-night?" he repeated, vaguely, forcing a calm constraint over his overwhelming surprise. "Isn't it a very sudden journey?"

"Yes; mamma hasn't been feeling well of late, and the doctor ordered an ocean trip. She feared a day or two ago that some friends of ours in Boston were to sail to-night and so we made arrangements to accompany them. We are quite rushed in getting ready on so short notice. Mamma doesn't even know I am here," she added, naively. "I slipped away to tell you. I shall miss curles—"

"So shall I," he replied in a calm, even voice, but with painfully throbbing heart.

There followed a little desultory conversation in regard to her trip, a half agreement to correspond, and then Christine left the studio.

At the age of 18, Christine Vaughn, though frank and impulsive, was fully matured in character. She did not belong to that class of matrons so frequent among girls whose nature depend upon time and circumstances for development. Although not possessed of genius or more than ordinary talent, she was a lover of music. Perhaps just at this time her devotion to its art received an impetus from the fact that she was greatly interested in her teacher.

Maurice Cramer, impulsive, cool and forceful, was just the sort of man to appeal to her proud and impetuous nature. She had reached that point in her attachment for him which was on the verge of ground marked "dangerous," and was so dimly aware of the fact that when the silent but strong hand of her mother interceded and snatched her away, she scarcely realized where she had been.

Mrs. Vaughn was a wise and subtle woman and well understood her daughter. When she saw the tenderness of Christine's thoughts and Cramer's attractions, she offered no opposition seriously. She allowed the singing lessons to continue and was most gracious and courteous to her daughter's instructor when he came to the house. Had she shown the slightest objection to the intimacy, she knew that Christine would be his warmest champion, so systematically treated him as she did any ordinary teacher.

Cramer was equally wise. He clearly understood that Mrs. Vaughn did not include him in theroscope she had cast for her daughter's future. He was far too proud to fan those passing sparks of Christine's preference for him into a glowing flame, as he could easily have done. Knowing that in the mother's eyes he was an inferior who would show marked presumption in aspiring to be anything more to her daughter than her "teacher of voice," he took infinite pains to maintain a dignity and coldness of demeanor he was far from feeling. He dared not hope that Christine loved him. Her fancy for him he thought to be the first passing impulse of an untrained heart, "the primrose that fell to make way for the rose."

Mrs. Vaughn, though understanding his attitude, knew the danger of trusting to the strength of pride which so often totters at the touch of love. She consulted her brother, Gen. Laurent, who was her adviser when she needed one. He appreciated the position and the necessity for immediate action.

"Jillia," he said, impressively, "as a military man, I should say there is nothing so effective as removal from station." There is danger in propinquity and opportunity. Make occasion for a prolonged trip abroad."

It was no difficult matter for Mrs. Vaughn to convince her physician that an ocean voyage was essential to her state of health. Christine, though bewildered at the suddenness of the journey, saw no hidden motive. They would be gone but a year, and perhaps an ab-

out would bring Maurice to a realization of the pleasure he took in her society, in talking to her and cultivating her taste. In all their discussions on different subjects they experienced mutual interest, but their discussions had never touched upon personal topics, nor had he sought to interest her in himself.

She had come to his studio that morning to bid him adieu, scarcely hoping that something—the knew not what—might happen; nothing did, and she had expected to see him at board ship, but blazé found a box of flowers and a polite and little note wishing her a bon voyage.

She enjoyed life in Paris to the full, but was quite ready to return home at the end of the year which was the proposed expiration of their trip. As the others in their party wished to continue their travels, another year found them France still abroad.

Four or two years had not been idle of either with Maurice Cramer. He had established the reputation of an expert that had been a life work with him and it had been successfully put on the stage. The hit was tremendous and he had now found himself the lion of New York drawing rooms, a position he coveted with only one object in view.

It was with mingled sensations that Cyr received a note from Christine one morning announcing their return and saying that she would be at the studio at her old lesson hour, which he had kept sacred to her memory.

At the appointed hour she entered. As he heard the well-remembered knock and the opening of the door, he turned and rose with outstretched hand. Her face was slightly flushed, but the dark eyes looked into his, searching, perhaps, with the old expression of frank kindness.

He stood silent, unconscious that he still held her hand. She was like and yet so unlike the Christine of two years ago. A beautiful, stammering-looking woman with complexion of the dawn, clear and delicate; her hair of golden hue, her eyes deep and dark.

The first slight constraint so often felt in the renewal of an intimacy soon disappeared. They talked of many things, reviewing other days, speaking of her travels and her coming plans. He felt her presence leaping like a wife to his brain as they talked. Finally he asked her to sing to him.

"You can't criticize my method," she said, turning over the scattered music for a selection. "For I am the victim of many methods. Every place we visited



AT THE APPOINTED HOUR SHE ENTERED.

meant a new master—every master a new method. I think I was introduced into the mysteries of all but one. I missed the singer in Florence who required his pupils to recite at full length while singing. His theory was that people treated correctly only when in that position."

"Please don't sing," he said with a shudder. "I don't want to hear such a cosmopolitan production as your voice will be capable of."

"It isn't so bad. You see I only followed their instructions during my lessons. At home in my practice I was loyal to my teacher at home and sang as he had taught me."

He was about to commence the accompaniment to her song when there was a knock at the door, which Maurice answered. When he returned to the piano, he brought a note upon which Christine's eyes fell carelessly; then, recognizing the stationery and crest, she exclaimed:

"Why? Isn't that mamma's writing?" "Yes," he replied, his eyes shining with triumph and something else. "She has invited me to dine at your house to-night."

Christine's eyes sparkled.

"Mamma went daffy over music and musical celebrities while she was away. When we heard of the triumph you had scored I knew you had found the way to her heart."

"Christine, the way to her heart is but a secondary consideration to me. It is the way to your heart I want to find. Dear, I love you ever since I gave you your first lesson."

"Maurice," she said, softly, "you found the way to my heart even then."

PRICES OF DIAMONDS GO UP

Big Advance Taken Place in Past Ten Years—Americans Buy Most Costly Stones.

A Manchester clergyman recently expressed regret in a sermon at the fact that England's yearly diamond bill amounted to £2,000,000, according to a London dispatch to the New York Sun.

The most recent available figures prove that England is not so extravagant. For the year ended June 20, 1902, the De Beers company sold 2,400,000 carats for £2,250,000 sterling. London was the best, Paris the second and New York a good third as diamond markets. England in 1902 probably spent just over £2,000,000.

Diamonds are costlier than they were ten years ago. The Kimberley output in 1892 was practically the same as in 1902, but the price obtained in 1902 was £2,700,000, as compared with £2,250,000 in 1902. This was due mainly to the De Beers amalgamation of the various interests.

The manager of one of the largest diamond establishments in the West End says trade is bad, but prices are maintained. It is a rare thing to sell ornaments of the value of £1,000 to £2,000 nowadays, while two or three years ago such sales were frequent. To-day the buyers of the most expensive stones are Americans.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Miss Margaret Parnell Stewart, a young society woman of Bordentown, N. J., has gone on the stage, having made her professional debut in Troy, N. Y., Monday night. Miss Stewart is a granddaughter of Commodore Stewart, who commanded the United States frigate Constitution in the war of 1812, and a cousin of Charles Stewart Parnell, the late Irish parliamentary leader. She is known among her acquaintances as a young woman of much ability.

On April 1 Victoria Sardou, foremost of living dramatists, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his advent as a playwright. He called it his golden wedding to the goddess Thespis. Sardou was born September 7, 1852. His successful dramatic works now number over 70. Among those best known to American theatergoers are "Divorcées" (1880), "Fedora" (1882), "La Tosca" (1887), "Mme. Sans Gêne" (1892), and "Glimmera" (1904). His two recent successes are "Dante" written for Irving in 1903, and "The Sorceress," for Mme. Bernhardt, the past winter.

England's Gold Supply.

England receives every month about \$5,000,000 worth of new gold from Africa, and about \$7,000,000 worth from Australia.

TRAIL OF LEWIS AND CLARK

Ollie Clark, of the Northern Pacific Co., sees a Delightful Book Regarding the Pioneers of the Northwest.

No study of the Northwest is complete, nor can one understand as one should, the imperial dimensions of that vast domain or its real present and future greatness, without some knowledge of the wonderful exploration of Lewis and Clark in 1804-5.

That historic expedition consisting of 43 men (later, at Fort Mandan, reduced to 31 men and 1 Indian woman with her three months' old pup) left St. Louis, ascended the Missouri River to its headwaters, crossed the mountains to the Columbia, and descended that stream to its mouth and returned, within less than two years and a half. One winter they spent in North Dakota, near Bismarck, and another in Oregon, near Astoria.

The results of the exploration, the valuable discoveries made, the manifold adventures met with, not only stamp the exploration as the greatest of modern times, but render accounts of it as interesting as a novel.

There have recently been issued several reprints of the old original Lewis and Clark report of 1814, which was not, by any means, a publication of the real journals of the explorers, but an edited edition of them by outsiders, and it was incomplete and defective in many ways.

Other publications relating to the expedition have also been issued recently one of which, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, stands peculiarly and uniquely alone. This edition is a two volume, \$10.00 one, called "The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904."

The author, Mr. Oliver D. Wheeler, is well known as the writer of the popular Wonderland series of the Northern Pacific Railway, in connection with which he made his studies and researches for this more pretentious work.

Mr. Wheeler has traveled several thousand miles over the old route of Lewis and Clark, on railway trains and steamboats, in rowboats, afloat, on horseback and in buggies or wagons. He has traveled with pack trains camped out, and climbed mountains in following the old Indian trails that the explorers followed and in visiting remote points made memorable by them. He has sojourned among Indians tribes, some of whom now almost extinct, that Lewis and Clark visited, and he has talked with one old squaw who, as a child, saw Lewis and Clark.

The explorers' route across the Rocky mountains, from the headwaters of the Missouri river to the sources of the Snake river and thence to the Koo-koo-ee, or Clearwater river, which has always been an unsolved problem full of uncertainties and gaps, has been carefully followed and completely solved and mapped.

"The Trail of Lewis and Clark" is illustrated in color and half tone from paintings, drawings, and maps made under Mr. Wheeler's direction, and from photographs taken by professional photographers who accompanied him for the purpose. The work is not made up of quotations from the Lewis and Clark report with annotated comments, but the writer tells his own story and supplements it with brief and pertinent extracts from Lewis and Clark, Gass, —one of the sergeants of Lewis and Clark whose journal was published—Brereton, Bradbury, Maximilian, Catlin, Henry, Chittenden and a host of other historical and narrative writers that connect the past with the present.

The original manuscript journals of Lewis and Clark were studied by the author, and exact excerpts and photographic reproductions, in half tone, of their pages and drawings are given. A chapter is devoted to the Louisiana Purchase, another to the preparatory measures for the exploration and yet another to the history of each man of the expedition so far as known, including a detailed discussion of the causes and circumstances of the death of Captain Lewis.

There is gathered within the covers of these volumes, and made available, a vast amount of history, narrative and incident of the last century that is of great value, is almost unknown to the present generation and, practically, is inaccessible to them.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and the Lewis and Clark Centennial to be held at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, to commemorate the great exploration itself, make this work by Mr. Wheeler peculiarly timely and apropos, because it is written by the only person who, from actual travel over, and investigation of, the Lewis and Clark route, can write from the standpoint of actual knowledge of past and present conditions of the old trail and country.

"The Trail of Lewis and Clark" should be found in every public and private library in the land, not only for purposes of reference for students, but for use of the general reader, who will find in reading through its pages of large, clear type that truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction.

"Carefully the body was lifted and brought back to you. They were a peaceful and happy lot until one day the medicine man warned them they must go out to fight the Arapahoes, or all the wild game would be killed or driven away from the hunting grounds."

"All that night the south wind brought me sounds of bustle and hurry, and next morning, just at break of day, I looked out and saw the warriors going away. The moaning of the squaws, the walls of the children and the howls of the dogs foretold grief.

"Half the day passed and then little Wan-nee, the favorite son of the chief, was missed. He had followed his father. Again the moaning and wailing was resumed, for it was feared little Wan-nee would never come back alive.

"Next day there was a terrible battle and many Indians were slain, but the Ogallalas had been victorious. And yet, at what a cost, for among the others, found with his face to the foe and a tiny bow in his hand, lay the pride of the child—Wan-nee.

"Carefully the body was lifted and brought back to camp, where for three days and three nights he and the others were mourned. Even the old chief shed tears, perhaps the first in his life, and in his Indian tongue vowed that up from the heart of the little boy should spring a flower which would spread all over the west and prove to the Arapahoes that the race of the Ogallalas was immortal.

"Then they buried the little Indian boy, digging a deep grave by my side, and over the mound they heaped rocks brought from the banks of the Rawhides.

"Summer passed, fall waned and the plains were covered with a mantle of snow. Under the snow slept the little red boy. Then spring came and the south wind melted the snow, I watched and one day saw a green leaf coming out of the red boy's grave. Day by day it grew, and then I saw a bud forming, and I was so pleased that I dammed the grave with dew. Another day passed and the bud opened, and the first wild oxeye daisy had its birth.

"Still another season passed and spring came and the little oxeye daisies scattered farther and farther from the little red boy's grave. They crept up hill and down dales—far out on the plain, and now you can find them growing everywhere, but as the old chief said they would, they all sprang from the heart of the little red boy."—Eugene O. Mayfield, in Chicago Record-Herald.

ODD CALIFORNIA BEET.

seen, is a fairly good likeness of an owl, but it is really another beet of what is known as the Yellow Tanakard variety, and was grown by a farmer in Los Angeles county. Recognizing its resemblance to a bird, he completed it by placing buttons in its head to represent eyes, then tied a ribbon around its neck and placed it on exhibition.—N. V. Herald.

England's Gold Supply.

England receives every month about \$5,000,000 worth of new gold from Africa, and about \$7,000,000 worth from Australia.



RIDING FROM PAPA.

Papa's coming! Little Grace runs to his little baby face. "Papa! It's Uncle Clark! Come in!"

No, he's not there any more. Is he in the garden? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the kitchen? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the bathroom? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the bedroom? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the living room? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the dining room? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the study? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the nursery? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the garden? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the kitchen? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the bathroom? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the bedroom? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the living room? No, he's not there any more. Is he in the dining room?

ONE DOLLAR WHEAT.

Western Canada's Wheat Fields Produce It—Magnificent Yields—Free Grants of Land to Settlers.

The returns of the Interior Department show that the movement of American farmers northward to Canada is each month affecting larger areas of the United States. Time was, says the Winnipeg Free Press, when the Dakotas, Minnesota and Iowa furnished the Dominion with the main bulk of its American contingent. Last year, however, forty-four states and districts were represented in the official statement as to the former residence of Americans who had homesteads in Canada. The Dakotas still lead the list, with 4,000 entries, Minnesota being a close second with 3,857, but with the exception of Alabama and Mississippi and Delaware every state in the Union supplied settlers who, in order to secure farms in the fertile prairie country of Canada, became citizens of, and took the oath of allegiance to, the Dominion. Last year no less than 11,841 Americans entered for homestead lands in Canada.

From the Gulf to the Boundary, and from ocean to ocean, the trek to the Dominion goes on. Not only the wheat-growers of the central Mississippi valley, but the ranchers of Texas and New Mexico, and the cultivators of the comparatively virgin soil of Oklahoma, are pouring towards the productive vacant lands of the Canadian North-West. It is no tentative, half-hearted departure for an alien country that is manifested in this exodus; it has become almost a rush to secure possession of land which it is feared by those imperfectly acquainted with the vast area of Canada's vacant lands, may all be acquired before they arrive. There is no element of speculation or experiment in the migration. The settlers have full information respecting the soil, wealth, the farming methods, the laws, taxation and system of government of the country to which they are moving, and they realize that the opportunities offered in Canada are in every respect better and greater than those they have enjoyed in the land they are leaving.

Canada can well afford to welcome cordially every American farmer coming to the Dominion. There is no question but that these immigrants make the most desirable settlers obtainable for the development of the prairie portion of the Dominion. Full information can be had from any authorized Canadian Government Agent whose address will be found elsewhere.

HOUSE AND SENATE.

Much disorder prevailed in the house one day while Representative Cushman of Washington, was making a speech. Members were talking with one another and four or five were at the speaker's desk. "Mr. Speaker," shouted Mr. Cushman, "I hope I am not disturbing the house in submitting these remarks." It was just this sort of protest that appeals to Mr. Cannon, who brought the house to order in a hurry.

Congressman Lacey sat for awhile and listened while some colleagues from various sections of the country told of the farming lands in or near their homes. Finally he began to praise the fertility of the Hawkeye state. "Why, gentlemen," he said, "there never was such a fertile soil anywhere else on this earth. It is so rich that the girls will not walk over the newly-plowed ground. They know it will make their feet grow."

Speaker Cannon does not trust the great clock, which hangs on the beautifully panelled wall above the marble rostrum. He prefers to open the house by the old-fashioned timepiece that he carries in his own waistcoat pocket. One day last week he entered the chamber just before 12. "Ah," said he, as he took out his watch and gazed upward at the clock, "I see the old clock is right again to-day." Then he took his stand and let the gavel fall. "Mr. Chaplain," he added, in an undertone, "you may go ahead."

Mrs. Spooner, wife of the Wisconsin senator, sat in a serape gallery a few days ago and watched proceedings on the floor below. Two young women who took pains to let people know they were from New York sat nearby. One of them inquired of an attendant: "Who is the little man with the powdered hair?" That is Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, ma'am." "I might have known he was from the west somewhere by the way his clothes fit him," said the self-satisfied person from Manhattan. Mrs. Spooner arose with a determined air and proceeded to the marble room, where she summoned her husband. After telling him what she had heard in the gallery, she said: "Now, John, I've always advised you against having your clothes made in New York. You just better try a Madison tailor for once."

SOAKED IN COFFEE

Until Too Stiff to Bend Over.

"When I drank coffee I often had sick headaches, nervousness and biliousness much of the time but about 2 years ago I went to visit a friend and got in the habit of drinking Postum."

"I have never touched coffee since and the result has been that I have been entirely cured of all my stomach and nervous trouble."

"My mother was just the same way, we all drink Postum now and have never had any coffee in the house for 2 years and we are all well."

"A neighbor of mine, a great coffee drinker, was troubled with pains in her side for years and was an invalid. She was not able to do her work and could not even mend clothes or do anything at all where she would have to bend forward. If she tried to do a little hard work she would get such pains that she would have to lie down for the rest of the day."

"I persuaded her at last to stop drinking coffee and try Postum Food Coffee and she did so and she has used Postum ever since; the results has been that she can now do her work, can sit for a whole day and mend and can sew on the machine and she never feels the least bit of pain in her side in fact she has got well and it shows coffee was the cause of the whole trouble."

"I could also tell you about several other neighbors who have been cured by quitting coffee and using Postum in its place." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellness."

Beauty, Size and Sentiment of the World's Fair

It Is Larger and More Beautiful Than Any Other Exposition Ever Given.

When President Roosevelt touched the electric key at the white house in Washington, which set in motion the machinery of the world's fair at St. Louis, he not only opened to the world the greatest display of the arts of peace the world has ever known, but gave to the nation a fit climax of a century of growth of that vast territory west of the Mississippi—the Louisiana territory.

When, at the swing of a lever, 90,000 gallons of water per minute was released to flow over the beautiful cascades in front of Festival hall, there was completed the most beautiful exposition picture the world has ever seen, a picture that will live in the mind of every visitor to the great fair. Chicago had its Court of Honor, its stately palaces set against a background of the blue waters of Lake Michigan; Buffalo had its wonderful illumination, its dusk of evening brightening into day again as the countless thousands of twinkling lights brought back the effect of the rising sun, but these pictures, beautiful as they were, have been surpassed by the glory of the cascades, the foaming waterfall, rushing downward from the colonnades surrounding Festival hall, to the great lagoons, with their myriad colors, intersecting the wonderfully beautiful grounds in all directions.

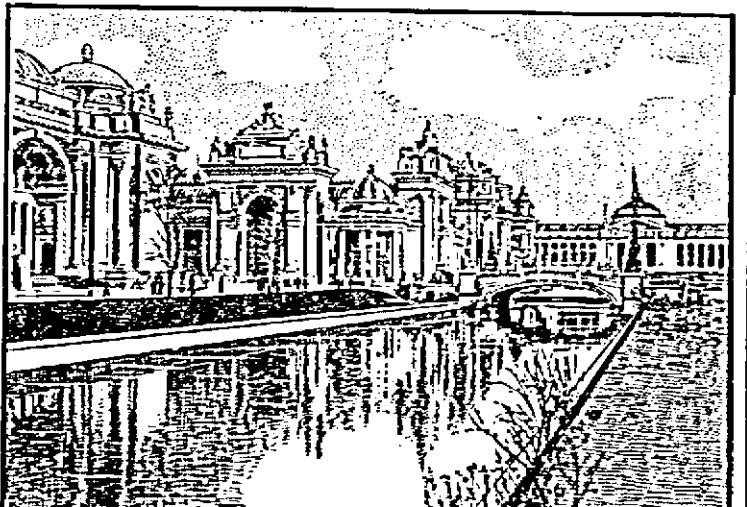
Just as this newest of expositions surpasses all others in beauty, so, also, does it in size. One thousand two hundred and forty acres literally covered with the treasures, the productions, the curiosities of the world, tell the story of the fair in a sentence. No one visitor will ever see it all, though he spent the full time the exposition is open at the task. An exposition which cost \$50,000,000 before its gates were opened to the public; an exposition to which 52 nations from all corners of the world have sent their

the visiting public to remember the fair by what might be termed its legitimate portion, its wealth of educational exhibits, and yet, who would say that the shows along the "Pike" are not educational in their way. On it are villages of every sort, and amusement features of every description. Five million square feet of entertainment, among outdoor shows, that are not to be confounded with those of the "Pike," may be mentioned the reproduction of the City of Jerusalem and the forty acres of Philippines.

Among the most interesting of the many features of the fair are the various government exhibits housed in the Government building which is 800 feet long by 250 feet wide. Every function of the government is exemplified in this building. Among these exhibits is a complete government mint for the manufacture of coin, but at St. Louis Uncle Sam is making instead of coin gold sovereign medals, but the process is the same as if the product was legal tender. While Uncle Sam has a monopoly on the money-making business he guards the privilege jealously and does not risk the precious dies, which put their imprints upon dimes, dollars and eagles, to leave their place of keeping.

Besides a modern coining press, from which drops a bright medal at every click, is a screw press built in 1795 and used at that time to stamp small coins. There is also a hammer 120 years old and a small pair of balances formerly used in the Philadelphia mint. Comparing these with the improvements made in the last 100 years reveals how much easier it is now for Uncle Sam to replenish his treasury than it was when he was young in the business.

All of the machines used in the plant are driven by independent direct current motors, the power for which



PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS, WITH UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT END OF LAGOON AT WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

best for the people of the world to look upon; an exposition two miles long and one mile wide; an exposition that is twice the size of any other to which the public were invited; an exposition that is larger than the three previous large American expositions combined. Such is the exposition with which St. Louis celebrates the centennial of the Louisiana purchase.

But the men responsible for the exposition do not wish that it should attract by its size alone. They have

built for beauty, as well as for bigness, and who can stand in the center of the great panorama without being aroused to a pitch of enthusiasm by the beauty that surrounds him? It is the beauty, rather than the size of the fair, that first appeals to him.

Another thing that appeals to the American, the man who loves his country, is the sentiment the exposition stands for. It is a sentiment that is fully exemplified in the imposing heraldic statues of the states that stand on either side of Festival hall. These statues typify, not the states of the east, but those of the west, the states carved out of the Louisiana territory, the states that stretch from the gulf to the Canadian border, from the Mississippi to Puget sound; states that have been built out of the wilderness. It is for these the exposition has been built; it is these again that have made the exposition possible. The lesson they teach is written deep in the history of the nation.

To attempt an stemmed description

of the wonders this exposition has

brought to the doors of the people of the central west is impossible in the space of a newspaper article. Twelve thousand car loads of exhibits found space within the great palaces. It is almost impossible to realize what such a statement means until one has gone from building to building, from exhibit to exhibit. Nor is the space in the building wasted. Every niche is filled with something of interest, and the demand was for almost double the amount at the disposal of the authorities. Some idea of this may be had from the statement that the breakfast food manufacturers alone asked for more space than would have filled all the Agricultural building, covering 19 acres of ground, and with four miles of sides.

To pick even the more interesting exhibits is almost an impossibility, though among them might be mentioned the largest pipe organ ever manufactured, with 160 stops and pipes five feet in diameter and 22 feet long; four acres covered with agricultural machinery; the largest natatorium on earth; ten acres of roses; ten acres of live game; the largest engines ever built; a moral clock covering a quarter of an acre of ground, and of which the minute hand weighs over a ton. Such items but give the general idea of the entire fair. It is all big, it is all beautiful, it is all interesting.

The exposition management is not boasting of the "Pike." They wish

to transform from 550 volts to 220. The gas for all heating operations, such as annealing, melting, etc., is manufactured by an independent plant situated outside the building, and so arranged that it can be controlled in the exhibit. These machines were designed and built especially for this purpose.

First of the series of devices comprising the plant is a furnace which supplies a heat of 2,600 degrees F. for the melting of metal alloys. Here the metal is cast into ingots and washed in a dilute solution of sulphuric acid to free the surface from copper oxide. The ingots are then run through the rolling mill and reduced in thickness from one-half an inch to eighty-five thousandths of an inch. This mill is operated by a 50 horse power motor. The power is transmitted to the rolls by means of helical gears and pinions.

After rolling the strips are heated

in the annealing furnace to soften

them for the cutter. Then they are cooled again by a water spray.

Formerly in the annealing process oxidation took place during this operation, blackening the metal and necessitating a special cleaning operation.

When the strips are cut to their

proper length by the multiple shears,

they are blanked by the cutting press

which runs at 210 strokes per minute.

The blanks are then upset in order

to give enough metal at the edge for

the border of the finished medallion.

This tends to strengthen the edge and after another annealing in a rotary

furnace, cleaning, drying and

drying in a rotary tumbler and drying

machine, they are ready for stamping.

Uncle Sam's imprint of value is

then put upon the blank coin with a

press which exerts a pressure of 150

tons, this great force being required

to properly bring up the design. Then

the bronze souvenir drops into the

custodian's hand a finished product.

It is just so that dimes are made and

that five, ten and twenty-dollar gold

pieces are supplied for the treasury at Washington.

Processes used in the making of

paper money are altogether different

for it is here that the printer and not

the machine and founder serve a

usefulness. In another section of the

Giant Government building at the

world's fair there is a fully-equip-

ped bank note printing plant.

In the Palace of Transportation may

be seen a full size section of the great

tunnel which runs from Jersey City

under the Hudson river, under New

York city at Thirty-fourth street, and

under the East river to Long Island, a

distance of eight miles. It illustrates

the tremendous work and millions of

dollars expended upon one of the

greatest engineering works of modern

times. A great laboratory for testing

the power, efficiency and economy of

locomotives is also in this building.

Locomotives will be under full steam

and full speed in this laboratory, the

greatest show of locomotive test-

ing ever conceived and costing a "million

dollars.

Remarkable Duck Story.

Here is a remarkable duck story that

comes from Nantes, France. Some

fishermen were out at sea during a ter-

rible thunderstorm, when suddenly a

number of roasted ducks fell into their

boat. The lightning had struck the

boat and cooked the birds to a turn!

Australia's Wheat States.

The three important wheat states of

Australia produce 25,000,000 bushels.

The yield to each acre in New South Wales is 10.6 bushels, in South Australia 6.9 bushels and in West Australia 4.6 bushels.

AMENDMENTS TO CALENDAR

Proposition to Make Each Month Twenty-Eight Days and Thirteen Months a Year.

In the first place, the year should be called Anno Veri, the year of truth, instead of Anno Domini, because all years since creation are "years of the Lord." It should begin, says the New York Sun, from the time when we first discovered what caused the year, viz., the revolution of the earth around the sun. This was practically established in 1609 by Galileo with his "solar star." The present year, therefore, would be A. V. 201.

Our months originate from the phases of the moon. There are 13 months, hence there should be 13 months. It would be better that these months should be named numerically—Latin numerals preferred—as Primus, Secundus, Tertius, Quartus, Quintus, Sextus, Septimus, Octavus, Nonus, Decimus, Undecimus (or for brevity Undecim), Duodecimus (or for brevity Dodecim), Tredecimus (or for brevity Tredecim).

Since, however, people are averse to changes, perhaps the simplest plan would be to add one more month. Each month should have 28 days, or four weeks, which correspond to the aspects of the moon from dark to full and back again. Each day of the month would occur on the same day of the week throughout the entire year.

Thirteen months of 28 days equal 364 days. There would be thus one odd day each year and two such odd days on leap years. This day should not be counted in the calendar at all, but set aside and celebrated as New Year's day. In leap year there would be two such holidays. The first of the fiscal year should be the first Monday after the winter solstice, excepting the New Year's day. This would be December 22. In the year 1907 December 22 will occur on Monday.

The day of rest should not be the first, but the last day of the week, as the Bible directs that it should be. Coming, as they do, so close together, Christmas and New Year's day could be celebrated as one. In fact, our Christmas day, as at present celebrated, has uncouth association with the sun's first perceptible northern advance. If the months retained their present names, instead of numerals, as suggested above, it would only be necessary to add another and call it Tredecim, of the abbreviated 12.</

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

April 16th, 1904.

At the adjourned meeting of the city council held on the 16th day of April, 1904.

Meeting called to order by the Hon. Mayor Fred Anderle at 8 o'clock p.m.

The following officers answered roll call: Barnes, Bock, Crofoot, Divers, Gilligan, Guyette, Johnson, Roepke, Swedberg and Stumpner.

Motions of last meeting read and approved as read.

Report from the board of public works in regard to settling with the City Treasurer and City Clerk was read as follows:

To the Common Council City of Rhinelander:

Gentlemen—The board of public works acting in the capacity of a committee to settle with the City Treasurer and City Clerk, beg leave to submit this their statement and report.

That they have examined the account of the City Treasurer of receipts and disbursements from April 19, 1903, date of last settlement, to April 16, 1904, and verified the same with the records of the Clerk. As to matters shown by his records and a correct statement thereof is hereto attached marked "Exhibit A" and made a part of this report.

With the City Clerk we examined the dog tag account and find as follows: Three hundred twenty-five dog tags were purchased and delivered to the Clerk of which 300 tags were \$1.00—\$300.00 25 tags were \$2.50—\$62.50 150 tags were sold at \$1—\$150.00 Tags were sold at \$5.00—\$5.00 164 tags on hand at \$1—\$164.00 19 tags on hand at \$2.50—\$47.50 Total..... \$962.50 \$932.50

We also find that the Clerk has collected for shows and incidentals, the sum of \$150.00 which with the sum of \$151.00 received for dog tags makes a total of \$201.00, which amount has been turned over to the City Treasurer in full. Resolved REED,
A. W. SHELTON,
LOUIS STEMPKE,
Board of Public Works.
"Exhibit A."

Treasurer's report from April 18, 1903, to April 16, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Apr. 18, 1903.....	\$23,242.60
Cemetery lot and taxes.....	327.20
Dog license (from City Clerk).....	151.00
Literary & Library building.....	1001.97
Water collection.....	1,910.54
City tax of 1903.....	45,100.97
Side walks and bridges.....	515.84
Bank loans.....	6,000.00
Liquor licenses—18.....	9,000.00
Schools.....	1,735.43
2 percent insurance premium.....	705.91
Miscellaneous.....	5,000.00
Total.....	\$105,417.75

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Cemetery orders paid.....	\$10,56
Library and building (city).....	9,535.95
Bonds and coupons.....	5,000.01
Generality orders.....	47,009.10
General school orders.....	17,211.02
Library & building (school).....	479.26
Balance on hand.....	25,627.74
Total.....	\$105,417.75

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX STUTZ, City Treas.

We have also examined the account of the Municipal Judge and find that he has collected in fines, since the date of last settlement, the sum of \$113.00 which amount has been turned over to the City Treasurer in full. Respectfully submitted,

REED,
A. W. SHELTON,
LOUIS STEMPKE,
Board of Public Works.

Moved by Ald. Divers seconded by Ald. Gilligan, that the report from the board of public works be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

Report from the Chief of Fire Department was read as follows:

To the Hon. Mayor and Members of the Council of the city of Rhinelander:

I hereby respectfully submit a detailed report of the services rendered by the Rhinelander Fire Department for the year commencing May 1, 1903, and ending April 16, 1904.

HOSE CO. NO. 1.

Miles traveled in a week alarms..... 412
Number of ft. of hose laid..... 195.00
Number of fires..... 25

Number of chimney fires..... 21
Number of false alarms..... 15
Number of Box calls..... 15
Number of still alarms..... 12

Total number of runs..... 12
Total number of chemicals used..... 10

HOSE CO. NO. 2.

Number of miles traveled..... 420
Number of ft. of hose laid..... 420
Number of fires..... 25

Number of chimney fires..... 25
Number of Box calls..... 15
Number of still alarms..... 17

Total number of runs..... 25

The department as a whole has traveled 90 and 1/2 miles and laid 900 feet of hose and responded to 80 calls of which 25 were boxes and 55 still or telephone alarms. The total number of boxes, total number of false alarms & total number of chemicals used is. Yours respectfully,

A. J. LYNN,
Chief of Fire Dept.

Moved by Ald. Stumpner, seconded by Ald. Crofoot, that the report be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

The following ordinance was introduced by Ald. Divers:

An ordinance granting to the Rhinelander Power Company, the right to construct, erect, maintain and use lines of poles and wires, for

the transmission of Electric Power and Light within the limits of the streets and alleys of the city of Rhinelander.

The Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rhinelander do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Permission and authority is hereby given to the Rhinelander Power Company of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, to build, construct, maintain and use lines of poles and electric wires within the limits of the city of Rhinelander, until the first day of January, 1924, for the purpose of transmitting light and power along said wires.

The poles for such lines shall be placed at such points on the streets as the board of public works shall direct, but all removals so ordered shall be reasonable. Such lines of wires shall be erected and maintained at the height from the ground provided by section 149a of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin.

The rights herein granted are not exclusive, but the city reserves the right to grant similar privileges at any time to any person, persons or corporations.

The Rhinelander Power Company shall at all times hold the city harmless on account of any damages which may be suffered by any person lawfully using the streets and public highways of the city on account of any negligence of the Rhinelander Power Company in the erection, maintenance and operation of said lines of poles and wires.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication. Offered by FRANK DIVERS Alderman.

The following amendment to said ordinance was then offered by Ald. Barnes:

Resolved, that section 1, of the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance granting to the Rhinelander Power Company the right to construct, erect, maintain and use lines of poles and wires for the transmission of electric power and light within the limits of the streets and alleys of the city of Rhinelander" be amended by adding thereto the following:

Said Rhinelander Power Company shall not charge rates in excess of the following:

I. Maximum rates to the city of Rhinelander. For electric current for all power purposes, \$25 per year per horse power, measurement to be of the maximum amount used. For arc lights similar to those now in use for city lighting and of equal power, all night lighting \$72 per year each.

II. Maximum rates for all users. For current for incandescent lighting, five or more lights in one location or for any number of lights for a use of less than one year, 15 cents per 1000 watts, with a minimum charge of \$1.50 for any month.

For current for incandescent lighting, five or more lights in one location and a use of one year or more, 10 cents for 1000 watts and no minimum charge but only annual actually used to be charged.

III. Purchase by City.

The city of Rhinelander may at any time when the Rhinelander Power Company has a contract with said city for street lighting, take possession of and purchase of said Power Company, on one year's notice, all wires, poles, arc lights and other necessary apparatus belonging to said company and a part of its street lighting system. In such case said city must take all the poles, wires, arc lights and other necessary apparatus of said company belonging to said system. In like manner the said city shall have the right to take possession of and purchase of said Power Company on one year's notice, all of its wires, poles, transformers and other apparatus constituting its general lighting system and in case it elects to purchase it, it must take the whole of such lighting system. The amount to be paid and the manner of payment for either said street lighting system or said general lighting system or both, shall be determined as in the taking of real estate by said city under the right of eminent domain. In fixing such amount to be paid, this franchise shall not be considered as adding anything to the value of such property so taken, or the amount to be paid therefor. Offered by

Chas. F. Barnes, Alderman.

Moved by Ald. Gilligan, seconded by Alderman Crofoot, that a committee of 5 be appointed by the Mayor to confer with the Rhinelander Power Company and report at the first meeting in May, 1904. Carried.

For such committee, the Mayor appointed Alderman Barnes, Divers, Gilligan and Swedberg.

Moved by Ald. Stumpner, seconded by Ald. Swedberg that the Mayor appoint a committee of 3 to destroy all the cannibalized city and school orders. Carried.

For such committee the Mayor appointed Alderman Barnes, Divers and Gilligan.

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Moved by Ald. Stumpner, seconded by Ald. Swedberg that the Mayor appoint a committee of 3 to destroy all the cannibalized city and school orders. Carried.

The following resolution was read:

To the Common Council. Gentlemen—We, the undersigned committee appointed to destroy the cannibalized city and school orders, beg leave to report, that the same has been carried. Respectfully,

Chas. F. Barnes,

Frank Divers,

W. H. Gilligan,

Committee.

Moved by Ald. Stumpner, seconded by Ald. Swedberg, that the report be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

The following resolution was read:

An ordinance granting to the Rhinelander Power Company, the right to construct, erect, maintain and use lines of poles and wires, for

The Cup That Cheers

The Famous
"RED DRAGON"
Sun-Cured

JAPAN TEA

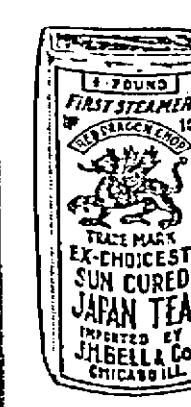
Packed in Half-Pound and Pound Sealed Packages.

FROM JAPAN TO YOUR TABLE.

Felt Weight. Perfect in Leaf. Dust and Moisture Proof.

YOU WILL USE NO OTHER AFTER USING THIS

J. H. BELL & CO., Chicago



For members of the School Board:
From the 4th ward at large—E. O. Brown.

From the 5th ward—Hans Anderson.

From the 6th ward—E. A. Chapman.

For Health Commissioner—Dr. H. L. Garner.

Said appointments was then upon motion confirmed by the council.

The mayor then named the following committees.

Committee on ordinance—C. H. Roepke, Chas. F. Barnes.

Committee on licence—Henry Bock, Frank Divers, Louis Stumpner.

Committee on Fire Department—Louis Stumpner, Henry Bock, John Swedberg.

Committee on Printing—Chas. C. Crofoot, W. F. Ball, W. H. Gilligan.

Committee on city buildings—Chas. F. Barnes, W. H. Gilligan, Louis Stumpner.

Committee on City Affairs—Frank Divers, C. H. Roepke, A. Olson.

Purchasing committee:

Water Works Department—Chas. Guyette.

Fire Department—C. H. Roepke.

All other departments—Frank Divers.

Members of Board of Public Works from council—Emil Johnson.

Matthew Stapleton, Mayor.

Said committees appointments was also upon motion confirmed by the council.

Moved by Alderman Swedberg seconded by Alderman Stumpner, that the Clerk be instructed to have 100 committee cards printed. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Roepke seconded by Alderman Guyette that the council now adjourn until Tuesday May 3d, 1904.

GUST SWEDBERG,
City Clerk.

Land Wanted!

Good tract of Land with lake frontage, for cash or will give in exchange 240 acres of land in the big red apple region of Missouri.

A. P. STARR, 125 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

HOTEL GAGEN

GAGEN, WIS.

HUGO MEISWINKEL, Proprietor.

Rates \$1.00 per day.

First-class Accommodations.

THE CENTRAL BARBER SHOP

GEO. DUSEL, Proprietor.

Only First-Class Workmen Employed.

Hilber House Block.

HOTEL ALPINE,
Jas. McGoway, Prop.
Rates, \$1.00 PER DAY

First-Class Accommodation.

One Block North of North-Western Depot Rhinelander.

THE OWL SALOON,

COFFEE DEPS., Prop.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS.

LUNCH ROOM IN CONNECTION.